

with the California State Board of Medical Examiners, form numbers 172 and 173, said forms indicating such applicant's intention to qualify under existing California law for admission to written examination for physician's and surgeon's certificate following completion of the internship required of foreign graduates pursuant to Section 2193 of the Business and Professions Code.

You recite that your records indicate the successful completion of 75 per cent of the required internship as of November 14, 1938. You further recite that in checking the applicant's credentials you are advised by the American Consul at Berlin that the applicant's license to practice in Germany "expired" on September 30, 1938, and that you have since been informed that such so-called expiration was in accordance with a decree issued by the German Government canceling as of said date the medical licenses of all German Jewish doctors. You further recite that several prospective applicants are in the same position as the applicant involved, and you ask the opinion of this office as to whether the decree canceling all medical licenses issued to German Jewish doctors will prevent those German medical school graduates who started internship in compliance with Section 2193 of the Business and Professions Code prior to the date of said decree, from being admitted to written examination on completion of said internship. This question, you state, was raised "because of the requirement of the California Medical Practice Act that, in addition to other credentials, graduates of foreign medical schools seeking admission to a written examination for a California physician's and surgeon's certificate must hold a license to practice in the country wherein is located the medical school wherein they pursued their medical education."

In reply, please be advised it is the view of this office that the decree of the German Government to which reference has already been made will not prevent German Jewish physicians and surgeons who started internship prior to September 30, 1938, from being admitted to written examination on completion of said internship.

Subdivision (c) of Section 2193 requires that an applicant show "he has been admitted or licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the country where the institution in which he has pursued his medical course of professional instruction, is located."

There is no question but that the applicant referred to by you showed at the time of filing his certificate of commencement of internship the fact that he had been admitted or licensed to practice medicine and surgery in Germany. There is, likewise, no question that he possessed every qualification at said time required of applicants for licensure, save and except that of completion of an internship.

Under such circumstances, and in view of the fact that the deprivation of the applicant's foreign license is based only upon a political decree and was not due to any disqualification arising from any illegality or inefficiency in practice or any mental, moral or physical deficiency, it is our opinion that subdivision (c) of Section 2193 of the Business and Professions Code should be liberally construed and held to apply to the end that the Board of Medical Examiners should admit such applicants to written examination upon the satisfactory completion of their internship.

Very truly yours,
EARL WARREN, *Attorney-General*.
By LIONEL BROWNE, *Deputy*.

Subject: Reserve assets and dividends of California State Compensation Insurance Fund.

(COPY)

March 21, 1939.

To the Editor:—Material gains over the results of previous years were noted in the 1938 report of the State

Compensation Insurance Fund as submitted to George G. Kidwell, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations and Chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission.

John C. Stirrat, Manager of the State Compensation Insurance Fund, reported that premium income from 45,000 California employers representing one-third of the insured payroll in the state amounted to \$9,603,381.03.

Accident prevention activities and safety programs sponsored by the Fund eliminated a great amount of human suffering and economic loss. The consequent savings combined with a low administrative expense of only 13.80 per cent of the premiums, resulted in substantial savings to policyholders. *Dividends totaling \$3,276,836.08 were returned during 1938.**

Admitting assets, the largest ever held by the Fund, totaled \$16,861,968.07, an increase of \$1,049,765.39 over the previous year. Under the California law an employee who is permanently and totally disabled receives a pension for life. Employees injured in 1914 and each succeeding year are still receiving compensation from the Fund. The reserve set aside for future benefit payments to employees injured prior to December 31, 1938, was increased to \$10,573,866.76. This, both by statutory requirement and a check of individual claims, is sufficient to pay all deferred benefits to injured workers or their dependents.

The Fund is one of the largest taxpayers in the state. It is taxed on the same basis as a private insurance company. Over \$2,500,000 has been paid in taxes to the state as a result of the insurance business transacted by the Fund. The Fund is not subsidized by the state in any way, owning its home office building, paying rent for its branch office quarters, telephone service, and for all other items of expense usually furnished other state departments.

In addition to a reserve of \$2,350,000 for dividends accrued, but not yet due for payment, the Fund has a surplus of \$1,685,061.68 to provide for catastrophe losses or other emergencies.

This surplus and reserves invested in high-grade securities are evidence of the Fund's financial ability to meet all its obligations to policyholders and their employees, and to meet any contingency which may arise.

The efficient operation of the Fund, manned by a staff of expert men and women, has caused this department to be accepted throughout the nation as an outstanding workmen's compensation carrier.

JOHN C. STIRRAT, *Manager*.

Subject: United States Public Health Service leaflets on syphilis.

(COPY)

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Washington, February 27, 1939.

To the Editor:—You will recall that last spring the United States Public Health Service published Venereal Disease Folder Number One, "Syphilis—Its Cause, Its Spread, Its Cure." It was designed to provide the facts about syphilis for the layman, and to keep patients in treatment. It has proved effective. More than 800,000 copies already have been sold.

Now a companion folder has been published. It is called "Syphilis and Your Town" and outlines the essential points of a community control program. Copies of both folders are enclosed. The two folders together tell the whole story of syphilis for the layman. The disease, the treatment, the facilities each town needs to find and treat syphilis are outlined clearly and concisely.

Your interest in syphilis control has been active. "Syphilis and Your Town," with "Syphilis—Its Cause, Its Spread, Its Cure," can make your efforts more effective. Both folders have deliberately been made as inexpensive as possi-

* Italics are our own.—Editor.